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rowsk. In the Kwantung district, during the period from September 28 to October 1, there were recorded in Port Arthur 5 cholera cases, and in Dalnij 1 case. Altogether in these 2 towns there have been registered, between July 13 and October 1, 1,015 cholera cases.

TURKEY.—In Syria the cholera is spreading from the south in the direction of Jerusalem. According to a report dated October 6, several cases of cholera have been notified in two districts from four to six hours' journey from Gaza. In Gaza itself an alarmingly high rate of mortality prevails, and on October 18 the place was officially declared to be infected with cholera. Two days previously a similar declaration was made concerning Lydda, near Ramleh. According to a report dated October 18 traffic between Jaffa and Ramleh has been interrupted. In Hodeida, according to a communication dated October 5, 25 cases of cholera have been registered.

EGYPT.—During the week ended October 6, 1,971 villages were reported to be infected with cholera; 1,571 cases and 1,546 deaths.

KOREA.—In Chinnampo, up to August 29, 139 cholera cases and 79 deaths had been registered.

JAPAN.—According to a report issued by the ministry of the interior, there had been registered, up to August 29, 4,329 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 1,650 deaths. To these must be added 213 cases which had occurred up to August 26 in Formosa, of which 133 ended in death.

Respectfully, FRANK H. MASON, *United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, October 14, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I arrived here yesterday, October 13, 1902, and immediately visited Mr. Pearson, the United States consul at this port.

I learn that there is no disease in the city at present of interest from a quarantinable standpoint.

The water supply is extremely good, being obtained from the mountains some distance away from the city.

The streets are very clean. This was one of the first things I noticed on arrival, and Mr. Pearson tells me that the entire city is in a clean and healthy state.

There is very little malaria in the city, there being very few places where the mosquito can breed.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX, *Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Reports from Naples—Vessels inspected.

NAPLES, ITALY, October 20, 1902.

Week ended October 18, 1902.—The following ships were inspected at Naples: October 13, the steamship *Sicilia*, bound with cargo for New York. October 15, the steamship *Citta di Milano*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 552 steerage passengers and 150 pieces of large baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 48 steerage passengers was advised. October 15, the steamship *Massilia*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 874 steerage passengers and 220 pieces of large baggage; 1,100 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 58 steerage pas-

sengers was advised. October 16, the steamship *Lahn*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 645 steerage passengers and 258 pieces of large baggage; 750 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 50 steerage passengers was advised. October 17, the steamship *Hesperia*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 615 steerage passengers and 124 pieces of baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 36 steerage passengers was advised.

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 27, 1902.*

Week ended October 25, 1902.—October 21, the steamship *Cambroman*, bound with passengers and cargo for Boston. There were inspected and passed 672 steerage passengers and 250 pieces of large baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 60 steerage passengers was advised. October 22, the steamship *Liguria*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 870 steerage passengers and 160 pieces of large baggage; 1,000 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 67 steerage passengers was advised. October 25, the steamship *Buenos Aires*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 197 steerage passengers and 50 pieces of large baggage; 400 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 51 steerage passengers was advised. October 24, the steamship *Scotia*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 498 steerage passengers and 90 pieces of large baggage; 600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 56 steerage passengers was advised.

ENRICO BUONOCORE,

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

KOREA.

Measures to prevent the spread of cholera in Seoul.

[No. 513.]

SEOUL, KOREA, *October 4, 1902.*

SIR: In my dispatch No. 509, of September 23, I handed you a copy of a joint note sent to the Korean minister for foreign affairs by the foreign representatives in Seoul regarding measures to be taken for the suppression of the cholera. The very hour that we had our meeting for that purpose the Emperor took voluntary steps in the same direction and postponed the October celebrations as well. This action was supposed to have been taken to anticipate the attitude of the foreign representatives.

I now have the honor to hand you inclosed a copy of a very prompt reply to this joint note, being but an account of the action taken by the Emperor in the direction of that indicated by our joint note.

Respectfully,

HORACE N. ALLEN,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure 1.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, *September 25, 1902.*

[Dispatch No. 105.]

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your joint note suggesting the prevention of the spread of cholera.

I beg to inform you that His Majesty, on the 20th instant, issued a decree as follows: "At this time during the season of summer and autumn changes there must be some